12/11/87 C0175-1 A

TOP 100 CREDIT UNIONS — TABLES BEGIN ON P. 14

American Banker

The Daily Financial Service

155389000015 8/15/05 C11
STATISTICAL REFERENCE INDEX
JOHN P KENNEDY
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
SITE 800
BETHESDA MD 20814

VOL. CLII NO. 242 Friday, December 11, 1987 152nd Year

Today

THRIFTS & MORTGAGES

Credit unions significantly outpaced savings banks and savings and loans in deposit growth for the fourth year in a row. In the 12 months ended June 30, deposits at credit unions jumped 18.7%, compared with a 2.9% gain at savings institutions. ——— 8

Bank Board Chairman M. Danny Wall went to Hong Kong, Seoul, and Tokyo to discuss FSLIC bonds, while HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce talked to Mikhail Gorbachev about selling housing materials to the Soviet Union. ——— 8

Peregrine Construction Co., Southfield, Mich., serves as a go-between for mortgage lenders and insurers in fire-damage claims on properties in default. Through its Peregrine Plus service, the builder negotiates with the insurer, repairs the property, and takes a profit off the top of the insurance payout. ——— 10

INSIDE

E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, threw his support behind the Proxmire-Garn bill to dismantle the Glass-Steagall Act. ——— 3

Colorado Gov. Roy Romer announced he would seek $5 million in state funds to help repay 9,000 depositors at 15 industrial banks. The institutions are insured by the Industrial Bank Savings Guaranty Corp., which has become technically insolvent. ——— 3

IRA and Keogh plan assets grew more slowly in the year ended June 30 than in the previous year, according to the Employee Benefit Research Institute. Total assets in these accounts increased 24%, compared with 35.6% a year earlier. ——— 3

Mexico gets video banking in the form of an on-line service for midsize and small businesses offered by Banco Nacional de Mexico, a $6.6 billion-deposit bank. ——— 19

Edward L. Tubbs, who became Iowa superintendent of banking on Nov. 1, intends to stay out of legislative skirmishes over interstate banking. Iowa has been the site of heated battles on the issue for several legislative sessions, and the state's two previous regulators actively opposed such measures. ——— 24

Edward L. Tubbs

KEEPING CURRENT

Executive Changes ——— 23
In the News ——— 3
What's Your Answer ——— 4

Quote/Unquote

Everybody is on board. It's a document that everybody is prepared to subscribe to.

Peter Cooke, of the Bank of England, who chaired a committee that produced an international proposal on capital adequacy standards. [Page 1]

26 Big Banks Face Need to Raise Equity

What the Central Bankers Are Proposing

By JOHN J. DUFFY
London Bureau

LONDON — The proposed new standards of capital adequacy for international banks released Thursday are modeled closely on the U.S.-British capital accord of February, but the rules go further in several important respects.

The proposals drawn up by central bank representatives of the Group of Ten countries specify what constitutes capital and what minimum capital standards banks are expected to achieve by 1990 and by 1992. The Anglo-American accord shied away from precise figures.

The report, prepared by the so-called Cooke Committee, was unveiled by the Bank for International Settlements, a central bank for central bankers. Under the agreement, international banks in Group of Ter countries would be permitted to count core capital and supplementary capital. Core capital, the more important of the two, would consist of common equity capital and reported reserves. Such capital would have to constitute at least 50% of a bank's total base capital.

Supplementary capital would consist of five general elements:

• Unpublished or "hidden" reserves. Such reserves, which are permitted in West Germany but not allowed in the United States, would count as capital as long as they are passed through the

26 Big Banks: Page 2 ➡

Regulators Seek 4% Minimum Level

By BARBARA A. REHM
and JOHN J. DUFFY

More than two dozen major U.S. banks do not have enough common equity to meet the capital adequacy standards expected to go into effect in 1992, bank analysts say.

Under a compromise plan developed by central bankers from major Western countries and unveiled by U.S. bank regulators on Thursday, banks dealing in international markets would be required to hold 4% of their capital in common equity and disclosed reserves.

Under the plan, minimum capital requirements would be set at 8%, with the additional 4% makeup of capital being determined by regulators in individual countries.

Tiering capital requirements — 4% equity capital and 4% other types of capital — lets individual countries retain their various national accounting and regulatory quirks.

Many of the major U.S. money center banks will have to raise their equity to meet the new capital standards. The banking consulting firm Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc. calculated the common equity-to-assets ratios of 197 U.S. banks. These ratios exclude goodwill, which is being dropped as a part of equity under the proposal.

Using June 30 data, the firm found that at 26 banks common equity accounted for less than 4% of total capital. Among those 26 are Manufacturers Hanover Corp., Continental Illinois Corp., BankAmerica Corp., and Citicorp. (See table on page 2.)

Analysts said the new proposals are going to have widely differing effects, depending on the individual country,

26 Big Banks: Page 2 ➡

Excerpts from Text of Proposals
Begins on Page 6
Banks Below Proposed 4% Equity Ratio
Table on Page 2

A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE

MARTIN MAYER

Marking to Market

AMONG the most popular of fairy-tale themes is the idea that a curse rests on the man who gets what he asked for. I think that's utter nonsense, but I have been reconsidering my position since the Financial Accounting Standards Board announced it was going to seek to impose mark-to-market procedures on accountants who audit banks.

On the surface, that's good news in two ways. It takes off the backs of the accounting board at least one of the monkeys left there by a resigning member who said the board was adopting rules that favored the providers over the users of audited statements. Mark-to-market accounting, after all, is something the banks don't want at all and the evaluators of banks need very, very badly.

It's been fascinating this year to watch the brokerage houses without exception intensify their buy recommendations on money-center bank stocks as the market has driven them farther and farther down, never thinking that maybe the market knows something the analysts don't.

In the light of events this year, one must worry that the availability of regulatory accounting may be giving us some very misleading numbers. Banks as well as Merrill Lynch were involved with interest-only, principal-only strips of collateralized mortgage securities.

Merrill, having guessed wrong, had to swallow its losses because it was required to mark to market. Banks under regulatory accounting could, and some probably

View: Page 4 ➡

If you're looking for a large credit card processor that's also big on personal service...

Franklinton Financial Services is certainly big and experienced enough to handle just about any credit card processing requirement you have: we're one of the top ten processors in America.

But we're not too big to listen to your needs.

Institutions come to us and stay with us because of personal service. And to Franklinton this not only means you have your own personal Account Representative to work with, it also means you get the kind of flexible, personal credit card program that's right for your needs.

Want to know more? Call Joette Kuharic at 614/863-8222. She'll answer all of your questions.

Personally.

FRANKLINTON FINANCIAL SERVICES
4661 East Main Street • Columbus, Ohio 43251
A member of National City Corporation

Talk to Franklinton... America's personal favorite.

We've Raised The Standard All Across America.

Now you can choose the best credit report anywhere because CBI is nationwide–in all 50 states! That means you can access the CBI system for complete credit information and get the superior protection we offer, no matter where your applicant lives or has lived.

Exercise your freedom to choose. In all 50 states. Call (404) 885-8000 or write us at 1600 Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30309.

CBI EQUIFAX

A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE

Marking to Market

Continued from Page 1

did, sell the half that went up in price, booking a profit. They could then continue to carry at one hundred cents on the dollar the half that had sunk into the sea. No way for us'ns to know, now — which is, indeed, why the Securities and Exchange Commission asked the accounting board to invent some rules.

Worse. The upheavals of Oct. 19 must have changed dramatically the values of the interest rate swaps in which many banks had taken positions. There was nothing in regulatory or SEC accounting procedures that compelled banks to mark these positions to market, and one doubts that they did — at least, after the positions began to show a loss.

Indeed, the fact is that in many instances U.S. bank examiners don't know the extent of the contingent liabilities our banks have accepted in their foreign offices so they can play in this business.

AT PRESENT, we know nothing of the letter-of-credit obligations the banks have accepted. John Reed said the other day that Citibank had greatly expanded its loans to the market on Black Monday. No doubt it did — because the specialists and brokers had lines of credit at Citibank for which they had been paying commitment fees, and because the bank had deposited letters of credit in lieu of cash in the margin accounts of the futures and options firms.

Today, letter-of-credit fees drop like manna on the bottom line. But as the Bank of England pointed out a year ago and a number of banks learned with some discomfort in late October, money is a business where nobody gives nobody nothin'. The accounting board rules might help us find out who has nothin' and what he carries it at on his books.

I have no serious doubt that somewhere in these daisy chains of swaps the Aboriginal Bank of Alice Springs has promised to pay fixed-rate deutsche mark in return for floating-rate Swiss franc, and the American bank on the other end of the transaction is blissfully booking profits on it.

A British banker said to me a year or so ago that U.S. banks thought they were going to earn their way out of the Latin debt problem through swaps. What they didn't understand, he said, was that swaps were the Latin debt crisis of the '90s. We need accounting procedures that enable us — maybe, even, enable the banks — to keep track of such things.

It's an important subject. As noted in this column a few weeks ago, mark-to-market accounting that keeps close track of the value of the loan and investment portfolios would allow a more professional Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. than we now have to track the government's risk much more closely. To the extent that portfolios will increasingly be securitized, the fiction that everything is worth par will be increasingly unconvincing to the outside world and should not satisfy an insurer, either.

ONCE THE FDIC can keep track of the fluctuating market values of the banks' assets and can deal dynamically with developing changes, a real risk-related insurance premium (not the joke the incumbent administration of the agency has proposed) can be assessed, and the variety of assets a bank may hold can be increased.

Assume the SEC has full powers to force the maintenance of the capital ratios at an investment banking affiliate, whether the bank regulators like it or not. Assume also that the capital put into the affiliate is real money, not Mickey Mouse from the bank.

Then. significant reform of deposit insurance can indeed lead the way to securities powers for holding companies that have insured depositories as their major subsidiary. Without such reform, of course, it is really impossible to believe that even Congress could be dumb enough to do anything major about Glass-Steagall.

Mark-to-market accounting would also get rid of the "goodwill" items on the asset side of the ledger, which look very silly when stock sells below book value. On the plus side, it would permit the banks to assign a true value to items such as the commercial land and buildings they use, and the operating subsidiaries for which there is a market. Equity would look a lot stronger if banks could carry their older assets at a higher fraction of what they are now worth.

The objection that it's hard to put a value on loans per se is not to be taken very seriously, coming from lenders who are either reasonably expert at this or should find some other line of work. Anyway, the law of large numbers will get you out of this problem easily enough: We don't want to know what the $2,000 surviving piece of a three-year auto loan is worth, just what the portfolio of consumer loans is worth.

We would still have problems with the regulators, who are disgracing themselves abroad these days by insisting that banks alone among commercial enterprises should be permitted to capitalize their bad accounts receivable (also known as "loan-loss reserve") despite the commonsense objection of the German authorities that when your horse makes dung you clean it up yourself. But, of course, if banks had to value the Latin debt at market they wouldn't have any loan-loss reserve left to capitalize, anyway.

ALL THOSE GOOD THINGS. And yet . . . . A bank with too many holdings of low-coupon U.S. instruments will indeed suffer reduced earnings in a high-rate environment. But such holdings are not likely to make the bank insolvent, which is what mark-to-market accounting might indicate.

Even on the question of Latin debt, there are inescapable doubts. Do we really want to send our banks into negotiations with these guys under circumstances where a comment by one of the debtors coming out of the meeting can clobber the market price of the debt, with severe consequences for the creditors?

Still more difficult problems come on the liability side. If we're going to tell a bank that a 9% mortgage must be written down to market in a 12% interest environment, then we can't insist that the two-year $100,000 certificate of deposit at 7.5% is a real $100,000 liability. And we have to find some way to account for what the British call "the endowment,' the transaction balances that pay no interest at all and become increasingly a source of profits when rates rise.

Certainly, something quite different from today's mendacious reporting of the condition and profitability of a bank will some day be required. The important part of the accounting board announcement is that the first step has been taken.

But it's going to be a very long journey. And we're going to need some Cossacks with whips to make sure the big banks stay on the path. ■

Mr. Mayer is the author of "The Bankers" and "The Money Bazaars."

American Banker
The Daily Financial Services Newspaper
Established 1836
One State Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004
(212) 943-6700

Editor: William E. Zimmerman
Managing Editor: Robert W. Casey
News Editor: Thomas J. Ferris
Associate Editors: Laura Gross, Sanford Rose, David O. Tyson

NEWS BUREAUS:
Washington: Chief, Robert Trigaux, 911 National Press Building, Washington, DC 20045; (202) 347-5529
Midwest: Chief, Richard Ringer, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 230, Chicago, Ill 60604; (312) 663-6380
West Coast: Chief, Robert Luke, Suite 320, 510 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles, CA 90014; (213) 627-0953
San Francisco: Michael A. Robinson, c/o Scott Marshall, Sands, & McGinley, 433 California St., Suite 505, San Francisco 94104; (415) 986-8705
Southwest: Chief, David LaGesse, Suite 1600, 8080 North Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75206; (214) 891-8878
New England: Chief, Michael Weinstein, 210 South St., Boston, MA 02111; (617) 542-6848
London: Chief, John J. Duffy, American Banker, c/o Infopac S.A., 31-35 Beak St., London W1R 3LD England; (01) 439-3066

Feature Editions Editor: Patricia Stundza
Chief Statistician: L. Michael Cacace
Senior Editor, Copy Desk: Aileen L. Kyte
Art Director: Pamela Budz
Contributing Editor: Paul S. Nadler

President: Richard H. Tierney
Executive Vice Presidents:
Publishing - Edmund C. Burke
Information Products - Robert S. November
Administration - Con A. Rusling
Vice Presidents:
Production Services - Neil Fitzgerald
Advertising - Edward C. Frey
Circulation - James E. McSurely

Advertising:
New York: (212) 943-4259
Chicago: (312) 663-6390
San Francisco: (415) 421-7950
Los Angeles: (213) 382-6346
Charlotte: (704) 522-7181
Classified: (800) 221-1910
International: (212) 943-4250
Telex: 421768 ABKR

Subscription Rates: U.S. and Canada $495.00. Canada Air Mail and Foreign $1025.00. Single copy $3.25
©1987 by American Banker • Bond Buyer, a division of International Thomson Publishing Corporation. All rights reserved.
"American Banker" is a registered trademark of American Banker • Bond Buyer. Registered in U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
Second Class Postage Paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices in U.S.A. (ISSN No. 0002-7561)
Postmaster: Send address changes to American Banker, 1 State Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

For subscription orders and inquiries call:
Outside New York - (800) 221-1809
In New York - (212) 943-9589 Collect.

Wires: WU Telex 882385 Answer Back: AmerBank NYK. WUI 62594 AMERBANKER
Cable Address: AMERBANKER New York.
Telecopier: 1-212-943-2222

WHAT'S YOUR ANSWER?

Brokerage Liable for Bad Investment Advice

By CHARLES G. DALEY

Can a stock brokerage firm be held liable under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act for giving erroneous tax and investment advice to a customer when it is coupled with other services?

YES. John D. Youngblood was employed by Sherwin-Williams Co. Sherwin-Williams established an approved tax-shelter plan called the Employees Stock Purchase and Savings Plan, a pension plan in which Sherwin-Williams agreed to match, up to a specified percentage, contributions made by an employee into the plan.

The company's contributions to the plan were not taxed to the employee when made, only when withdrawn. The employee contributions came from his or her salary, which had already been taxed, so they were not taxed when withdrawn. Mr. Youngblood had participated in the plan since 1969. His plan held approximately $30,000 in his own contributions and $70,000 in employer contributions in 1982.

In October of that year, Mr. Youngblood contacted Nich Swanson, an E.F. Hutton broker, about the feasibility of removing the entire $100,000 from the plan and investing it in other securities to obtain a higher return. . . .

Mr. Youngblood had been doing business with Mr. Swanson at Hutton since 1981, investing in and selling other securities.

Calling E.F. Hutton's New York office, Mr. Swanson spoke with Karen Badger, a broker in Hutton's Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) office. Ms. Badger told Mr. Swanson that the contemplated withdrawal, coupled with investing the proceeds in E.F. Hutton's Bond and Income Series, would qualify as a tax-free rollover, with the result that Mr. Youngblood would not incur any tax liability on the transaction.

Mr. Swanson passed this information on to Mr. Youngblood. Accordingly, Mr. Youngblood liquidated his Stock Purchase and Savings Plan and received checks from Sherwin-Williams totaling $100,780.

His contributions, which had already been taxed, totaled $30,364, and his employer's contributions came to $70,415. The sum of $70,415 was invested, pursuant to Mr. Swanson's recommendations, in E.F. Hutton's Bond and Income Series, which was essentially a mutual fund composed of bond investments.

It was this withdrawal that brought about the adverse tax consequences that Hutton had told Mr. Youngblood he would not suffer.

A short time later, Mr. Youngblood referred a coworker to Mr. Swanson for liquidation and rollover of the funds in his plan. Once again, Mr. Swanson called the New York office for advice.

This time he learned from the ERISA department head, Gary Strum, that the transaction did not qualify as a rollover but instead would be taxed. Mr. Swanson testified that when he informed Mr. Youngblood of the news, the Sherwin-Williams employee replied, "That's what the IRS said."

Mr. Youngblood subsequently withdrew the money from the Bond and Income Series and reinvested it in Hutton's Cash Reserve Management Account, a money market type of fund. Mr. Youngblood was required to pay $31,200 in taxes on the $70,415 improperly withdrawn from the plan.

Thereafter, Mr. Youngblood sued E.F. Hutton for damages under the theories of common law negligence and fraud and under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. The jury found that both parties were negligent: E.F. Hutton was 60% negligent and Youngblood was 40% negligent.

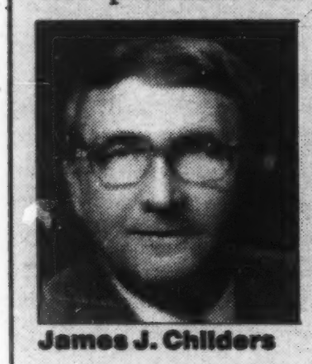
The court rendered judgment against Hutton, and the firm appealed. The Court of Appeals of Texas affirmed the judgment and gave attorney's fees to Mr. Youngblood. ■

THRIFTS & MORTGAGES

AN AMERICAN BANKER WEEKLY FEATURE

Who's News

Crestmont Savings and Loan Association, Edison, N.J., has hired **James J. Childers** as executive vice president and real estate lending division manager. He was previously with First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N.Y., as senior vice president and chief lending officer and had earlier served as an executive vice president with the Kissell Co., Springfield, Ohio. At the $1.4 billion-asset Crestmont, Mr. Childers will be responsible for mortgage banking and commercial real estate lending.



James J. Childers

Jeffrey S. Tallackson has joined American Savings Bank, New York, as executive vice president, general counsel, and secretary. He was previously a partner at the New York law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, which he joined 17 years ago.

John Roberds, formerly an arbitrage trader at Merrill Lynch specializing in futures, government securities, and swaps, has joined Franklin Savings Association, Ottawa, Kan., to help with its trading of mortgage-backed securities and related hedging instruments. Mr. Roberds, the third ex-Merrill employee to join the fast-growing thrift since September, is expected to be named a senior vice president.

Darrell W. Meyer has been named senior vice president of loan administration at C.L. Clements Mortgage Co., Miami. Previously a vice president, he has been with the company and its parent, Chase Federal Savings & Loan Association, for seven years.

Newswatch

Convertible ARMs Soar

Convertible adjustable-rate mortgages, which began gaining popularity earlier this year, are now offered by three out of every four mortgage lenders, according to a survey by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

The loans, which let borrowers convert to fixed-rate mortgages within certain time periods, were the only adjustable-rate mortgages offered by 21% of the lenders surveyed. Another 55% offered both convertible and nonconvertible ARMs, the survey found. While 30% offered the conversion option at no cost — charging a fee only at conversion — most charged higher initial rates or more origination points.

Michigan Thrift Reaches Pact

D&N Savings Bank, Hancock, Mich., said it reached a temporary agreement with its largest stockholder group to prevent it from acquiring any more shares of the thrift. D&N had filed a lawsuit alleging that the group is planning to take control of the $1.76 billion-asset institution.

Under the agreement, the group — consisting of Southfield, Mich.-based Seligman & Associates Inc. and members of a family that owns 76% of that firm — will refrain from acquiring any more D&N securities either until a preliminary hearing is held or until Jan. 18, whichever comes first. The group has denied it is seeking to take control.

Tennessee Acquisition Planned

First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., has reached an agreement to acquire United Federal Savings Bank, Fayetteville, Tenn. Terms were not disclosed. First Federal has assets of $600 million, and United Federal has assets of $18 million.

— Phil Roosevelt

Deposits Soar at Credit Unions

Their Growth Outpaces Savings Institutions' For 4th Year Running

By L. MICHAEL CACACE

NEW YORK

FOR the fourth year in a row, credit unions significantly outpaced savings banks and savings and loans in deposit growth. In the 12 months ended June 30, deposits at credit unions jumped 18.7%, compared with a 2.9% gain at savings institutions. A year earlier, credit union deposits rose 18.2%, while savings institutions had a 5.8% gain.

As a result, credit unions have increased their deposit share. Of the deposits held by savings banks, savings and loans, and credit unions, the latter had a 13.3% share in 1987, up from 9.9% in 1983.

These are some of the findings of the *American Banker's* annual survey of the top 100 credit unions, which reports data as of June 30.

Major reasons for the substantially larger growth in deposits at credit unions were the higher interest rates offered and the capital pressures placed on savings institutions.

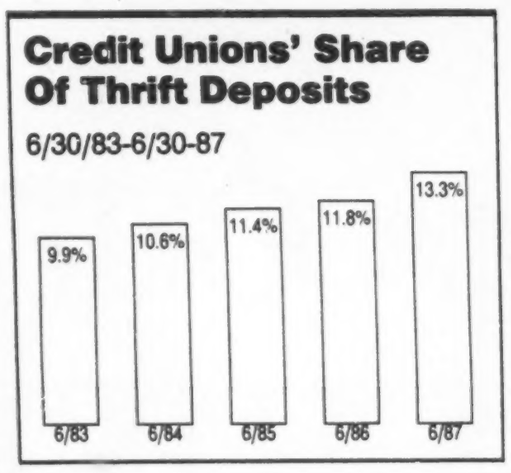
According to data from the Credit Union National Association, or CUNA, the average rate on regular savings shares at credit unions was 6.10% at midyear. The rate on money market deposit accounts was 5.71% at savings institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

Top 100 Credit Unions Ranked
Pages 14,16

In addition, the thrift industry has been under regulatory pressure to raise capital-to-assets ratios to 3%. One way to boost the ratio is to limit the growth of assets. Because deposits fund assets, institutions striving for smaller asset growth have smaller deposit growth.

Among the other major findings of the survey:

• The Navy Federal Credit Union, Washington, D.C., remains the top U.S. credit union in total assets, member savings, total capital, number of regular accounts, and individual retirement account deposits. At midyear, Navy Federal had $2.86 billion in assets, up 19% from $2.4 billion the previous year. The institution had $2.58 billion in member savings, up 19% from $2.17 billion, and $191.4 million in capital (all reserves plus undivided earnings), a 27% increase. Its number of regular share accounts was 821,694, an increase of 10.8%. In addition, the Navy credit union had $509.9 million in IRA deposits, up 18.9% from $428.7 million at midyear 1985.



Navy Federal ranked 60th among savings and loans, savings banks, and credit unions in deposits at midyear, up from 69th position a year earlier. Its IRA deposits, however, placed it among the top 25 in this broad group of institutions.

• The largest percentage gain in assets among the top 100 credit unions was posted by Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union, Harrisburg. Its assets rose 53.9%, to $392.9 million from $255.3 million. The Pennsylvania institution moved up 14 places to 28th position among credit unions.

"The marketing effort and a real attractive dividend rate over the period were the main reasons for the gain," a spokesman for the credit union said. From midyear 1986 to midyear 1987, the number of regular share accounts rose 13.3%, to 99,160 from 87,498, and member savings soared 54.4%, to $382.7 million from $247.8 million.

Credit Unions: Page 11 ➤

WASHINGTON BRIEFING

Globe-Trotting Regulators Seek Business For US in Asian Nations and Soviet Union

By JIM McTAGUE

WASHINGTON

LAST WEEK, bankers in Hong Kong, Seoul, and Tokyo welcomed Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman M. Danny Wall and asked him about stripping.

Here in the nation's capital this week, the Russians invited HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce to hobnob with Mikhail and Raisa. After all, he's been to Moscow more times than Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

As financial life becomes more complicated and global, the lives of regulators are becoming more glamorous. So glamorous, in fact, that they might effectively be served up by tabloids for shoppers caught in checkout counter gridlock. Imagine a headline screaming "Seoul Bankers Want Wall Street Strippers."

Actually, the strippers in question are not of the burlesque show variety. Bankers in Far Eastern capitals last week were wondering why Wall Street firms were not stripping the 30-year bonds being issued by the Financing Corp., or FICO, to recapitalize the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. M. Danny Wall, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said the question was raised in Seoul and Hong Kong, where investors prefer shorter-term investments.

M. Danny Wall

Mr. Wall, board member Roger Martin, and several other Bank Board people spent last week in Asia hawking the 30-year FICO bonds. The chairman reported Tuesday that the reception was good, especially in Japan, where 180 people attended a function set up for 100.

Mr. Wall added that in Hong Kong, where investors generally prefer bonds that mature on or before 1997 (the year the crown colony is repatriated to China), bankers "took down a bundle of the last $600 million FICO bond issue."

Wall Street has given some thought to stripping the Financing Corp. bonds, but Scott Sorenson, a spokesman for Goldman, Sachs & Co., said the time is not ripe for a firm to do it now. The reason? Skittish investors, worried about the viability of the savings and loan industry, would demand too high a yield to take down interest rate strips representing the longest end of the investment.

S&Ls are paying the debt service on the bonds in the form of higher assessments to the FSLIC.

On the other hand, Mr. Sorenson said, the portion of the stripped bonds representing principal payments could be priced aggressively by Wall Street firms, because the principal is fully collateralized.

"Strip the bonds? It's not impossible, but it's probably not economical now," he said.

Mr. Wall said Japanese investors

Washington: Page 15 ➤

THRIFTS & MORTGAGES

Credit Unions Report 18.7% Growth in Deposits

Continued from Page 8

• Progressive Consumers Federal Credit Union, Malden, Mass. — whose 64% gain in assets last year was the largest among the top 100 credit unions — had the second largest gain in assets this year. Its assets rose 45%, to $316.1 million on June 30, from $217.8 million a year earlier. Progressive moved up 20 places to be ranked the 42d largest credit union.

Over the past two years, Progressive has been the fastest-growing credit union in the top 100. From midyear 1985 to midyear 1987, its assets have soared 138%, and Progressive has advanced 65 places in rank. A spokesman for the credit union said, "Basically the growth is due to an aggressive campaign to attract CDs, which are used to finance mortgage lending."

• Among the top 100 credit unions, the $204.7 million-asset Melrose Credit Union, Queens, N.Y., had the highest capital-to-assets ratio, 17.9%.

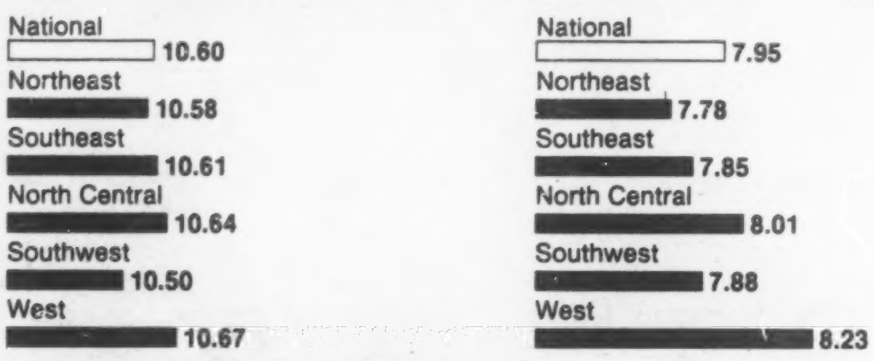
Melrose, which is ranked 89th, is a community credit union making loans of all types, including loans to finance medallion taxicabs. It had total capital — reserves plus undivided profits — of $36.6 million on June 30, up 0.5% from $36.4 million a year earlier, when its capital-to-assets ratio was 21.8%.

• Orange County Teachers Credit Union, Santa Ana, Calif., which ranked 17th in assets with $506 million, had the second best capital-to-assets ratio among the top 100 credit unions, at 13.4%. In addition, Orange County Teachers is the second largest credit union in capital with $68 million on June 30.

• The average capital ratio for the top 100 credit unions was 5.46% on June 30, up 36 basis points from 5.10% a year earlier. ■

Mortgage Database

Fixed-Rate Mortgages



Adjustable-Rate Mortgages

Mortgage data for the week ended Dec. 4 provided by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. Fixed-rate mortgages are 80% loan-to-value conventional 30-year mortgages. Adjustable-rate mortgages are one-year Treasury indexed conventional 30-year mortgages.

Selected Interest Rates

6-Month Treasury Bills	6.12%
1-Year Treasury Bills	7.02%
3-Year Treasury Notes	8.04%
5-Year Treasury Notes	8.40%

Average rates for the week ended Dec. 4 compiled by the Federal Reserve Board.

Connecticut Institution Becomes Central Bank

MERIDEN, Conn. — The Central Bank for Savings, the wholly owned subsidiary of Cenvest Inc., has changed its name to Central Bank.

"This change merely brings our corporate name into conformity with what has become in common usage our trade or service mark," said James H. Doak Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Central Bank and Cenvest. "Second, we have now made a commitment to expand our commercial banking posture." ■

Thrift in Pennsylvania Adds Mortgage Units

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — Johnstown Savings Bank has completed its acquisition of the residential loan origination and servicing divisions of Standard Mortgage Corp. of Georgia.

Johnstown Savings Bank, based here, will continue to operate the acquired divisions under the name of Standard Mortgage Corp., which is based in Atlanta. Standard Mortgage's commercial real estate division will change its name to Shoptaw-James Inc. and will continue business under existing management. ■

You can always tell who sells his mortgages to The Travelers
Confidence shows when your mortgage needs are handled by The Travelers Mortgage Services, delivering the loan programs you require with the speed and efficiency you expect.
Rely on The Travelers for the experience and the resources of a company with a national reputation for providing personalized service backed by consistent underwriting guidelines, prompt funding and competitive pricing.
Trust The Travelers to deliver that competitive edge in the mortgage marketplace. We're confident the results will be plainly visible.
For a detailed information kit, call 1-800-526-4495.
The Travelers Mortgage Services
Corporate Headquarters: 2339 Route 70 West, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034.
©1987 Travelers Mortgage Services, Inc.

Top 100 Credit Unions in the U.S.

Ranked by Total Assets on June 30, 1987, Compared with June 30, 1986

Compiled by American Banker Copyright 1987

Rank 6/87		Insur. Type	Total Assets 6/30/87	Total Assets 6/30/86	Rank 6/30/86	Gain in Rank	Member Savings 6/30/87	Total Capital 6/30/87	No. of Reg. Share Accounts 6/30/87	IRA Accounts 6/30/87	Ratio of Capital To Assets 6/30/87
1	Navy FCU, Washington, D.C.	1	2,860,543,554	2,401,310,494	1		2,583,071,618	191,425,786	821,694	509,948,786	6.69
2	United Air Lines Employees CU, Chicago	5	1,571,362,658	1,303,249,226	2		1,303,308,117	37,452,746	82,756	293,299,134	2.38
3	State Employees CU, Raleigh, N.C.	2	1,518,262,000	1,169,417,000	4	+1	1,455,277,000	60,347,000	250,000	201,610,000	3.97
4	Pentagon FCU, Alexandria, Va.	1	1,325,326,355	1,298,795,044	3		1,239,908,674	62,960,251	356,469	285,307,387	4.75
5	Alaska USA FCU, Anchorage	1	869,184,988	650,084,759	6	+1	602,600,578	30,965,304	241,166	99,980,516	3.56
6	Boeing Employees CU, Seattle	2	810,607,000	676,509,000	5		600,753,000	54,147,000	113,998	150,105,000	6.68
7	Eastern Airlines Employees FCU, Miami	1	786,702,365	630,440,144	8	+1	637,099,702	65,773,837	94,109	117,229,073	8.36
8	Hughes Aircraft Emp. FCU, Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1	786,166,326	640,084,657	7		749,510,658	34,980,903	117,506	171,397,756	4.45
9	American Airlines Employees FCU, Dallas	1	705,480,742	600,569,322	9		657,142,060	38,128,304	66,526	120,112,759	5.40
10	IBM Poughkeepsie Employees FCU, N.Y.	1	577,418,410	510,616,000	11	+1	549,909,906	23,363,534	91,749	105,400,000	4.05
11	LMSC FCU, Sunnyvale, Calif.	1	574,881,693	487,694,727	13	+2	516,654,072	47,028,709	49,232	92,793,253	8.18
12	Telephone Empl. CU of So. Calif. Ltd., Pasadena	2	562,102,470	508,326,686	12		514,028,826	42,625,689	88,332	95,429,664	7.58
13	San Antonio CU, Tex.	2	523,502,245	546,030,212	10		N.A.	(17,199,561)	138,269	N.A.	(3.28)
14	Lockheed FCU, Burbank, Calif.	1	519,664,000	407,703,000	19	+5	441,250,000	21,748,000	72,437	106,329,000	4.18
15	Golden One CU, Sacramento, Calif.	2	516,604,340	427,566,601	16	+1	483,038,002	28,168,302	125,201	66,658,446	5.45
16	Tinker CU, Oklahoma City	2	512,648,745	472,240,524	14		468,335,282	37,797,858	118,909	54,191,345	7.37
17	Orange County Teachers CU, Santa Ana, Calif.	1	506,047,577	385,028,858	20	+3	434,042,851	68,027,442	55,814	56,491,441	13.44
18	TWA CU, Kansas City, Mo.	3	471,684,334	422,205,692	17		457,939,450	14,086,432	43,862	72,083,742	2.99
19	State Emp. Credit Union of Maryland, Inc., Towson	2	470,803,958	383,405,525	21	+2	375,191,862	18,970,567	108,772	74,506,239	4.03
20	Construction Equipment FCU, Peoria, Ill.	1	469,333,487	431,486,060	15		445,438,805	17,913,398	110,018	41,606,909	3.82
21	America First CU, Ogden, Utah	2	463,210,495	418,719,901	18		420,428,040	36,949,616	127,966	59,597,220	7.98
22	Redstone FCU, Huntsville, Ala.	1	449,045,612	363,698,732	23	+1	424,214,546	18,040,448	118,414	76,055,743	4.02
23	Delta Employees CU, Atlanta	2	447,990,525	381,844,565	22		417,138,740	30,641,192	57,347	56,311,926	6.84
24	Teachers CU, South Bend, Ind.	2	415,804,077	348,313,218	25	+1	389,665,940	18,801,270	96,233	59,181,018	4.52
25	Bethpage FCU, N.Y.	1	410,153,972	348,203,092	26	+1	383,296,974	26,661,040	69,995	92,603,011	6.50
26	ENT FCU, Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	403,789,146	361,965,217	24		375,525,514	22,296,095	86,181	43,005,776	5.52
27	Suncoast Schools FCU, Tampa, Fla.	1	399,966,129	313,987,233	31	+4	312,039,399	23,546,292	82,233	58,255,087	5.89
28	Pennsylvania State Employees CU, Harrisburg	2	392,910,527	255,283,072	42	+14	382,710,331	9,808,525	99,160	56,590,293	2.50
29	Dearborn FCU, Mich.	1	384,942,608	339,970,000	27		N.A.	18,000,000	106,000	58,000,000	4.68
30	IBM Endicott/Owego Employees FCU, Endicott, N.Y.	1	383,886,115	319,656,926	29		315,569,141	23,263,462	35,951	37,288,422	6.06
31	Texins CU, Richardson, Tex.	2	377,427,536	320,185,903	28		351,080,812	20,574,122	80,161	105,020,587	5.45
32	Security Service FCU, San Antonio, Tex.	1	369,458,000	289,191,000	36	+4	264,641,216	21,792,761	188,894	35,032,111	5.90
33	Georgia Telco CU, Atlanta	3	368,050,944	315,291,652	30		346,831,848	20,424,626	60,350	46,759,129	5.55
34	Police & Fire FCU, Philadelphia	1	364,130,586	283,703,333	38	+4	351,921,490	11,301,746	54,813	57,041,731	3.60
35	Provident Central CU, Burlingame, Calif.	2	355,378,984	297,946,966	33		322,110,296	28,476,650	67,693	56,014,020	8.01
36	Tower FCU, Annapolis Junction, Md.	1	349,201,000	305,082,000	32		327,609,000	15,535,000	67,827	66,082,000	4.45
37	Jax Navy FCU, Jacksonville, Fla.	1	342,129,454	295,673,706	34		321,098,570	17,916,179	119,187	34,447,194	5.24
38	Atlanta Postal CU	3	319,576,619	244,539,549	48	+10	301,524,819	18,986,385	51,038	33,490,661	5.94
39	Dallas Teachers CU	2	319,435,000	286,055,081	37		297,599,000	16,681,000	90,419	44,927,000	5.22
40	Municipal CU, New York	2	318,872,158	224,662,885	58	+18	301,907,970	11,379,825	264,729	30,265,892	3.57
41	McDonnell Douglas West FCU, Torrance, Calif.	1	318,636,000	252,086,743	43	+2	292,792,000	21,804,000	53,159	55,245,000	6.84
42	Progressive Consumers FCU, Malden, Mass.	1	316,051,091	217,775,000	62	+20	297,788,936	14,678,486	15,000	16,848,313	4.64
43	North Island FCU, San Diego, Calif.	1	313,881,314	289,930,000	35		N.A.	22,025,170	109,752	37,848,160	7.02
44	Travis FCU, Travis A.F.B., Calif.	1	306,244,185	256,985,061	41		279,086,066	22,575,370	69,728	49,917,415	7.37
45	Langley FCU, Hampton, Va.	1	304,012,730	250,046,310	44		249,574,394	23,999,547	112,789	40,152,430	7.89
46	Bellco CU, Denver	2	292,903,327	257,058,967	40		271,931,431	19,918,340	69,977	54,202,557	6.80
47	Los Angeles Teachers CU	2	291,140,287	259,209,137	39		249,820,278	18,046,262	29,450	22,424,247	6.20
48	Northwest FCU, Vienna, Va.	1	290,480,000	245,607,000	47		N.A.	13,519,000	N.A.	N.A.	4.65
49	Randolph Brooks FCU, Universal City, Tex.	1	290,315,221	249,458,000	45		214,654,271	24,802,760	63,099	44,205,730	8.54
50	Patelco CU, San Francisco	2	282,225,110	221,027,785	61	+11	267,826,676	13,485,264	61,417	31,898,637	4.78
51	Charleston Naval Shipyard FCU, S.C.	1	278,378,870	248,971,198	46		259,193,960	21,445,348	114,000	18,800,000	7.70
52	Mission FCU, San Diego, Calif.	1	278,013,337	236,639,000	51		220,297,018	20,287,657	60,299	35,777,934	7.30
53	Digital Employees FCU, Maynard, Mass.	1	273,000,000	225,997,000	57	+4	259,000,000	8,200,000	122,000	41,000,000	3.00
54	East Hartford Aircraft FCU, Conn.	1	269,425,148	232,434,405	53		250,440,448	1,536,931	148,965	35,217,964	0.57
55	Andrews FCU, Suitland, Md.	1	265,327,196	228,883,000	55		245,160,627	12,855,805	88,854	39,685,561	4.84
56	MAX FCU, Montgomery, Ala.	1	261,691,756	236,725,154	50		243,635,825	15,115,480	89,842	23,836,626	5.78
57	Government Employees Credit Union of El Paso, Tex.	2	260,824,717	238,793,931	49		239,242,917	12,552,073	71,558	N.A.	4.81
58	IBM Interstate Employees FCU, Rye, N.Y.	1	257,340,549	236,442,155	52		244,002,933	10,456,202	49,132	75,947,794	4.06
59	Marquette CU, Woonsocket, R.I.	5	255,512,944	189,066,783	79	+20	218,736,314	12,537,517	34,946	4,520,051	4.91
60	Newport News Shipbuilding Employees CU Inc., Va.	2	255,279,364	204,255,848	70	+10	234,316,314	20,721,636	43,641	54,180,558	8.12
61	MacDill A.F.B. FCU, Fla.	1	253,793,576	208,328,591	67	+6	N.A.	10,304,485	53,698	N.A.	4.06
62	Desert Schools FCU, Phoenix, Ariz.	1	251,092,236	200,414,354	73	+11	234,835,467	15,085,799	80,365	26,459,253	6.01
63	Robins FCU, Warner Robins, Ga.	1	249,498,041	224,252,426	59		220,056,466	24,896,833	68,119	25,109,390	9.98
64	Teachers FCU, Farmingville, N.Y.	1	242,559,914	211,886,169	63		192,466,227	6,229,180	74,527	42,473,990	2.57
65	Portland Teachers CU, Ore.	2	241,113,912	206,459,073	68	+3	226,003,740	13,897,309	59,027	34,476,184	5.76
66	Bank Fund Staff FCU, Washington, D.C.	1	239,212,000	202,111,000	72	+6	223,696,000	14,125,000	22,815	3,350,000	5.90
67	TRW Systems FCU, Redondo Beach, Calif.	1	237,777,969	227,034,569	56		229,060,229	7,734,817	45,614	64,901,514	3.25
68	Dow Chemical Employees CU, Midland, Mich.	2	236,154,121	208,631,671	66		209,797,503	22,454,847	24,754	0	9.51
69	America's First Credit Union, Birmingham, Ala.	2	235,846,098	224,243,780	60		200,263,601	12,459,827	90,050	21,831,849	5.28
70	Electric Boat Community FCU, Groton, Conn.	1	233,540,019	177,102,807	88	+18	226,083,890	6,646,228	56,743	34,304,728	2.85
71	Litton FCU, Chatsworth, Calif.	1	232,092,101	211,345,000	64		217,318,342	11,162,553	59,969	55,803,859	4.81
72	Nevada FCU, Las Vegas	1	228,600,000	187,060,681	80	+8	217,500,000	11,500,000	73,756	28,880,000	5.03
73	Rockland FCU, Mass.	1	227,699,800	203,707,921	71		218,350,740	6,265,860	56,800	32,121,530	2.75
74	Wright-Patt CU, Inc., Fairborn, Ohio	2	226,874,012	195,717,859	75	+1	185,786,079	14,014,418	102,076	25,885,805	6.18
75	Lockheed Georgia Employees FCU, Marietta	1	226,060,161	192,880,670	76	+1	213,483,176	9,725,478	52,206	20,529,567	4.30
76	Educational Employees CU, Fresno, Calif.	2	226,025,248	180,800,367	82	+6	210,911,615	12,130,952	42,000	17,461,608	5.37
77	Eastman CU, Kingsport, Tenn.	3	223,251,064	198,141,565	74		179,958,275	19,157,518	23,707	20,110,989	8.58
78	Naval Air FCU, Virginia Beach, Va.	1	222,561,242	190,438,566	78		210,833,613	9,738,576	88,116	24,637,929	4.38
79	Rockwell FCU, Downey, Calif.	1	220,169,963	210,207,260	65		205,322,953	N.A.	63,603	27,471,163	N.A.
80	Kern Schools FCU, Bakersfield, Calif.	1	218,890,310	179,948,421	83	+3	N.A.	16,318,546	48,842	N.A.	7.45
81	Detroit Municipal CU	2	218,223,878	178,237,423	84	+3	179,663,537	9,421,051	29,983	29,088,895	4.32
82	Northwest Airlines CU, Bloomington, Minn.	2	216,605,091	163,822,328	103	+21	199,373,741	16,497,562	34,292	26,596,573	7.62
83	St. Mary's Bank CU, Manchester, N.H.	2	216,192,112	164,923,064	101	+18	194,252,127	9,648,328	29,980	11,807,396	4.46
84	United Services of America FCU, San Diego, Calif.	1	215,630,239	231,851,292	54		203,312,253	(392,600)	103,898	25,469,209	(0.18)
85	Municipal Employees Credit Union of Baltimore, Inc.	2	213,737,986	192,482,858	77		193,810,383	19,169,908	47,166	24,698,606	8.97
86	First Community CU, St. Louis, Mo.	5	209,939,619	204,651,793	69		194,841,020	10,069,350	46,965	25,503,622	4.80
87	School Employees CU, Sacramento, Calif.	2	208,095,478	169,147,011	94	+7	193,061,864	11,331,467	58,204	20,636,506	5.44
88	State Department FCU, Arlington, Va.	1	205,989,309	177,477,585	87		141,935,994	6,542,375	47,266	51,209,987	3.18
89	Melrose CU, Queens, New York	2	204,719,032	167,290,000	96r	+7	N.A.	36,622,957	12,500	N.A.	17.89
90	IBM Mid America Employees FCU, Rochester, Minn.	1	204,425,277	175,229,309	89		188,187,392	14,092,278	45,068	24,593,000	6.89
91	Tulsa Teachers CU, Okla.	2	204,066,546	183,529,993	81		166,274,358	10,027,860	40,859	27,446,023	4.91
92	Pacific Service Employees CU, San Francisco	2	203,564,796	158,667,894	113	+21	149,505,254	11,941,403	34,695	36,227,238	5.87
93	Commonwealth CU, Frankfurt, Ky.	2	202,988,702	.....	...		N.A.	11,498,385	38,714	N.A.	5.66
94	S.A.F.E. FCU, North Highlands, Calif.	1	202,956,555	177,698,790	86		184,408,073	14,965,299	44,035	22,664,421	7.37
95	Brockton CU, Mass.	3	202,817,847	157,180,742	115	+20	184,469,230	17,204,704	30,000	13,470,584	8.48
96	San Diego County CU, Calif.	2	201,727,758	155,587,449	118	+22	188,005,421	N.A.	47,782	21,037,146	N.A.
97	Western FCU, Los Angeles	1	201,711,000	159,325,406	111	+14	185,429,000	15,019,136	36,446	33,569,937	7.45
98	Washington State Employees CU, Olympia	2	201,469,000	172,578,371	92		190,775,000	10,140,000	49,900	26,022,000	5.03
99	Long Beach School Employees FCU, Calif.	1	200,832,110	159,663,236	110	+11	180,317,082	12,608,060	32,796	16,155,228	6.28
100	Eglin FCU, Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	1	200,464,092	165,564,482	99		186,390,961	9,641,220	73,416	16,886,845	4.81
	TOTALS FOR TOP 100†		**39,043,338,094**	**33,044,696,805**			**32,784,655,123**	**2,110,247,552**	**8,549,770**	**5,460,961,422**	**5.46**

Data Sources: Primary source of data is American Banker survey qustionnaire sent to the top 180 credit unions in the nation. For credit unions not responding to the survey, data from **Callahan & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.** and the **National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C.**, were used. **Please note:** the listing excludes corporate central federal credit unions and state central credit unions. **Charter-Insurance Type:** 1= Federally-chartered credit union (FCU), which is NCUA-insured. 2= State-chartered NCUA-insured. 3=State-chartered state (agency) insured. 4=Noninsured. 5=Privately insured. **Member Savings:** Includes share capital, share drafts, deposits, and investment certificates. **Total Capital:** The sum of reserves plus undivided earnings. **Ratio of Capital to Assets:** Total capital divided by total assets, expressed as a percent. **(r)**— Based on revised data from the NCUA. Rank credit union would have had, if the revised data were used. **N.A.**-Not available. **( )**— Negative. **(†)**— The June 30, 1986 assets are for the top 100 credit unions on that date.

Summary of Survey Findings

Top 100 Compared with All Credit Unions

(Dollar Amounts in Millions)		Top 100	All CUs*	Ratio Top 100: All
Total Assets	6/30/87:	$39.043	$182.3	21.42%
	6/30/86:	$33.044	$153.6r	21.51%
	% Change:	+18.2%	+18.7%	
Members' Savings (a)	6/30/87:	$32.785	$168.2	19.49%
	6/30/86:	$28.699	$141.7r	20.25%
	% Change:	+14.2%	+18.7%	.....
Capital (b)	6/30/87:	$2.110	$11.9	17.73%
	6/30/86:	$1.699	$10.2	16.66%
	% Change:	+24.2%	16.7%	.....
Number of Members (c)	6/30/87:	8,549,770	55,700,000	15.35%
	6/30/86:	7,711,481	52,900,000r	14.58%
	% Change:	+10.9%	+5.3%	.....
Number of CUs	6/30/87:	.....	16,533	.....
	6/30/86:	.....	17,259r	.....
	% Change:	....	-4.2%	.....

* Data for the entire credit union industry provided by Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wisconsin. (a)— Eight of top 100 credit unions did not provide Member Savings' totals on 6/30/87 and four of top 100 did not report on 6/30/86. (b)— Two of top 100 credit unions did not provide Capital totals on 6/30/87 and four of top 100 did not report on 6/30/86. (c)— Only one of top 100 credit unions did not report membership totals on 6/30/87, and five of top 100 did not report membership totals on 6/30/86.

Top 20 Credit Unions in Total Capital

(Dollar Amounts in Millions)	Capital 6/30/87	Assets 6/30/87	C/A Ratio	Asset Rank
1 Navy FCU, Washington, D.C.	191.4	2,860.5	6.7	1
2 Orange County Teachers CU, Santa Ana, Calif.	68.0	506.0	13.4	17
3 Eastern Airlines Employees FCU, Miami	65.8	786.7	8.4	7
4 Pentagon FCU, Alexandria, Va.	63.0	1,325.3	4.8	4
5 State Employees CU, Raleigh, N.C.	60.3	1,518.3	4.0	3
6 Boeing Employees CU, Seattle	54.1	810.6	6.7	6
7 LMSC FCU, Sunnyvale, Calif.	47.0	574.9	8.2	11
8 Telephone Empl. CU of So. Calif. Ltd., Pasadena	42.6	562.1	7.6	12
9 American Airlines Employees FCU, Dallas	38.1	705.5	5.4	9
10 Tinker CU, Oklahoma City	37.8	512.6	7.1	16
11 United Air Lines Employees CU, Chicago	37.5	1,571.4	2.4	2
12 America First CU, Ogden, Utah	36.9	463.2	8.0	21
13 Melrose CU, Queens, New York	36.6	204.7	17.9	89
14 Hughes Aircraft Emp. FCU, Manhattan Beach, Calif.	35.0	786.2	4.4	8
15 Credit Union Central Falls, R.I.	32.2	168.8	19.1	142
16 Alaska USA FCU, Anchorage	31.0	869.2	3.6	5
17 Delta Employees CU, Atlanta	30.6	448.0	6.8	23
18 Provident Central CU, Burlingame, Calif.	28.5	355.4	8.0	35
19 Golden One CU, Sacramento, Calif.	28.2	516.6	5.5	15
20 Bethpage FCU, N.Y.	26.7	410.2	6.5	25

Top 20 Credit Unions in IRA Accounts

(Dollar Amounts in Millions)	IRAs 6/30/87	Mem. Sav. 6/30/87	I/M Ratio	Asset Rank
1 Navy FCU, Washington, D.C.	509.9	2,583.1	19.7	1
2 United Air Lines Employees CU, Chicago	293.3	1,303.3	22.5	2
3 Pentagon FCU, Alexandria, Va.	285.3	1,239.9	23.0	4
4 State Employees CU, Raleigh, N.C.	201.6	1,455.3	13.9	3
5 Hughes Aircraft Emp. FCU, Manhattan Beach, Calif.	171.4	749.5	22.9	8
6 Boeing Employees CU, Seattle	150.1	600.8	25.0	6
7 American Airlines Employees FCU, Dallas	120.1	657.1	18.3	9
8 Eastern Airlines Employees FCU, Miami	117.2	637.1	18.4	7
9 Lockheed FCU, Burbank, Calif.	106.3	441.3	24.1	14
10 IBM Poughkeepsie Employees FCU, N.Y.	105.4	549.9	19.2	10
11 Texins CU, Richardson, Tex.	105.0	351.1	29.9	31
12 Alaska USA FCU, Anchorage	100.0	602.6	16.6	5
13 Telephone Empl. CU of So. Calif. Ltd., Pasadena	95.4	514.0	18.6	12
14 LMSC FCU, Sunnyvale, Calif.	92.8	516.7	18.0	11
15 Bethpage FCU, N.Y.	92.6	383.3	24.2	25
16 Redstone FCU, Huntsville, Ala.	76.1	424.2	17.9	22
17 IBM Interstate Employees FCU, Rye, N.Y.	75.9	244.0	31.1	58
18 State Emp. Credit Union of Maryland Inc., Towson	74.5	375.2	19.9	19
19 TWA CU, Kansas City, Mo.	72.1	457.9	15.7	18
20 Golden One CU, Sacramento, Calif.	66.7	483.0	13.8	15

Largest Asset Gainers

		Assets 6/30/87	Assets 6/30/86	% Incr.	CU Rank
1	Pennsylvania State Employees CU, Harrisburg	392,910,527	255,183,072	53.91	28
2	Progressive Consumers FCU, Malden, Mass.	316,051,091	217,775,000	45.13	42
3	Municipal CU, New York	318,872,158	224,662,885	41.93	40
4	Marquette CU, Woonsocket, R.I.	255,512,944	189,066,783	35.14	59
5	Alaska USA FCU, Anchorage	869,184,988	650,084,759	33.70	5
6	Northwest Airlines CU, Bloomington, Minn.	216,605,091	163,822,328	32.22	82
7	Electric Boat Community FCU, Groton, Con.	233,540,019	177,102,807	31.87	70
8	Orange County Teachers CU, Santa Ana, Calif.	506,047,577	385,028,858	31.43	17
9	St. Mary's Bank CU, Manchester, N.H.	216,192,112	164,923,064	31.09	83
10	Atlanta Postal CU	319,576,619	244,539,549	30.69	38

Capital-to-Asset Ratios

	Largest Ratios	Assets 6/30/87	Capital 6/30/87	C/A Ratio	Asset Rank
1	Melrose CU, Queens, N.Y	204,719,032	36,622,957	17.89	89
2	Orange County Teachers CU, Santa Ana, Calif.	506,047,577	68,027,442	13.44	17
3	Robins CU, Warner Robins, Ga.	249,498,041	24,896,833	9.98	63
4	Dow Chemical Employees CU, Midland, Mich.	236,154,121	22,454,847	9.51	68
5	Municipal Employees CU, Baltimore	213,737,986	19,169,908	8.97	85
6	Eastman CU, Kingsport, Tenn.	223,251,064	19,157,518	8.58	77
7	Randolph Brooks FCU, Universal City, Tex.	290,315,221	24,802,706	8.54	49
8	Brockton CU, Mass.	202,817,847	17,204,704	8.48	95
9	Eastern Airlines Employees FCU, Miami	786,702,365	65,773,837	8.36	7
10	LMSC FCU Sunnyvale, Calif.	574,881,693	47,028,709	8.18	11
	Smallest Ratios				
1	San Antonio CU, Tex.	523,502,245	(17,199,561)	(3.28)	13
2	United Services of America FCU, San Diego	215,630,239	(392,600)	(0.18)	84
3	East Hartford Aircraft FCU, Conn.	269,425,148	1,536,931	0.57	54
4	United Air Lines Employee CU, Chicago	1,571,362,658	37,452,746	2.38	2
5	Pennsylvania State Employees CU, Harrisburg	392,910,527	9,808,525	2.50	28
6	Teachers FCU, Farmingville, N.Y.	242,559,914	6,229,180	2.57	64
7	Rockland FCU, Mass.	227,699,800	6,265,860	2.75	73
8	Electric Boat Community FCU, Groyon, Conn.	233,540,019	6,646,228	2.85	70
9	TWA CU, Kanasas City, Mo.	471,684,334	14,086,432	2.99	18
10	Digital Employees FCU, Maynard, Mass.	273,000,000	8,200,000	3.00	53

The Thrift Industry at a Glance

Summary Data: June 30, 1987 Versus June 30, 1983

(Dollar Amounts in Billions)

TOTAL ASSETS	6/30/87	6/30/83	% Change
All Thrifts	$1,631.9	$1,008.3	61.8%
Savings Institutions	$1,449.6	$915.1	58.4%
Savings & Loan Associations[1]	$1,202.9	733.1	64.1%
Savings Banks[2]	246.7	$182.0	35.5%
Credit Unions[3]	$182.3	$93.2	95.6%
Credit Union Share	11.2%	9.2%	
Savings Institutions' Share	88.8%	90.8%	

TOTAL DEPOSITS	6/30/87	6/30/83	% Change
All Thrifts	$1,261.0	$854.1	47.6%
Savings Institutions	$1,092.8	$769.3	42.1%
Savings & Loan Associations[1]	898.0	$605.3	48.4%
Savings Banks[2]	194.8	$164.0	18.8%
Credit Unions[3]	168.2	$84.8	98.3%
Credit Union Share	13.3%	9.9%	
Savings Institutions' Share	86.7%	90.1%	

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	6/30/87	6/30/83	% Change
All Thrifts	20,098	23,585	-14.8%
Savings Institutions	3,565	4,047[5]	-11.9%
FSLIC-Insured[1]	3,191	.....	
FDIC-Insured[2]	374e	.....	
Credit Unions[3]	16,533	19,567	- 15.5%

Thrift Institutions include savings institutions (savings & loans plus savings banks) and credit unions. **Data Sources:** (1)— Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Wash. DC. Data on all FSLIC-insured institutions including federal savings banks. (2)— National Council of Savings Institutions, Wash., D.C. Data on the "traditional" savings bank industry. The bulk of institutions are FDIC-insured. (3)— Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wis. (5)— Includes FSLIC-insured, FDIC-insured, state-insured, privately insured, and noninsured institutions. By 198,6 almost all savings institutions were either FSLIC-insured or FDIC-insured. (e)— An estimate.